



# **ATHLONE ADVICE OFFICE**

**ANNUAL REPORT  
OCT. '77-SEPT. '78**

**UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE S.A.  
INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS AND  
THE BLACK SASH.**

## ATHLONE ADVICE OFFICE

(Under the auspices of the S.A. Institute of Race Relations and the Black Sash)

### ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR OCTOBER 1st 1977 TO SEPTEMBER 30th 1978 ATTENDANCE RECORDS

Records '77 & '78	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	TOTAL	COMMENTS
"Squatters"	19	5	14	22	40	22	11	8	15	18	22	56	252	Numbers relate to people interviewed at Office and do not include some 800 people represented in Court.
Permits	19	19	4	17	21	17	18	12	10	11	22	28	198	This figure relates to people who felt that they had some claim to Sec. 10 permits in the area. Those whose claim seemed valid were sent to attorneys
Contract Workers	54	58	15	19	21	9	25	69	14	15	9	10	318	Mainly men aggrieved that their contracts had been terminated early and/or in search of UIF Benefits.
Misc.	189	137	83	95	98	105	150	113	97	92	96	63	1 318	This figure has rocketed with the unemployment rate. U.I.F. queries predominate.
Old Cases Returned	109	132	61	85	87	99	94	99	99	125	122	81	1 193	Including people who first came to the A.A.O. ten or more years ago, often with new problems.
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>3 279</b>	556 Fewer interviewed than '77, but still higher than any other year since '65 and not including many Court appearances.
<b>TOTAL for 1976-77</b>													<b>3 835</b>	

**VISITORS:** 10 South Africans  
24 from other Countries.

## INCOME and EXPENDITURE

FOR PERIOD OCTOBER 1st 1977 to SEPTEMBER 30th 1978

### Income:—

	1978	1977
S.A. Institute of Race Relations .....	R 750,00	R 750,00
Bantu Welfare Trust .....	R 695,00	R 800,00
Black Sash Cape Western Region .....	R8,014,12	R7,210,29
	R9,459,12	R8,760,29

### Expenditure:—

	1978	1977
Rent .....	R 690,00	R 600,00
Salaries & U.I.F. ....	R4,600,50	R4,627,60
Pension Fund Contributions .....	R 68,65	R 64,50
Registration Fees .....	R 113,40	R 100,80
Stationery and Office Expenditure .....	R 273,24	R 159,50
Secretarial Expenses .....	R 180,00	R 192,15
Legal Expenses .....	R2,520,41	R2,287,23
Fares .....	R 168,34	R 153,32
Telephone .....	R 232,53	R 260,61
Annual Report .....	R 234,50	R 241,00
Research .....	R 359,00	
Sundries .....	R 18,55	R 73,58
	R9,459,12	R8,760,29

### BLACKS IN CAPE TOWN, 1978

The year has been marked, as the world knows, by the largescale clearance of shanty villages at Modderdam, Werkgenot and Unibel and of smaller settlements elsewhere, and by steadily increasing pressure on and harrasment of the people of the Divisional Council's Emergency Camp at Crossroads, near the Airport. Peaceable as they were in themselves, these struggling communities are not tolerated by a tidy-minded bureaucracy, to which they seem a threatening menace. The Athlone Advice Office has been called upon for supportive guidance and legal backing by individual residents and by spokesmen from the committees of all these settlements. Attorneys from sixteen different firms, briefed by the Advice Office and acting Pro Amico, have represented hundreds of people charged under Influx Control or illegal Squatting Legislation. Defence has been available in the Courts whenever possible and there have been many representations to Authorities of the Departments of both Plural Relations and Justice. When nothing else could be done, attorneys took much trouble to plead in mitigation for people charged with being illegally in the area, often resulting in a comparatively lenient sentence on the part of the Court. Details will be found below in the section describing legal work.

Meanwhile, our regular work has continued. At the end of January, we moved from the building of the late lamented Christian Institute (to the memory of which go our continued warm thanks and appreciation) into two fine big rooms with the nearby S.A. Institute of Race Relations. Our work was not interrupted by police action around us on October 19th, 1977, but we did experience a lull in attendance for some weeks after the move, until people got used to the new address. The work of the Advice Office springs from the extra burden of laws which apply only to blacks (formerly known as Natives, then as Africans or Bantu depending on the background of the user and now officially Blacks in preference to Plurals).

### CITIZENSHIP

On top of restrictive and discriminatory legislation which hampers all so-called "Population Groups" in South Africa, such as the Group Areas and the Mixed Marriages and Immorality Acts (all rooted in the divisive ground of the Population Registration Act, of 1950 as amended), our black compatriots are now sloughed off as citizens of Homelands which many of them do not know nor acknowledge. The freedom to sell their labour on the open market and to live with their families within reach of their work has been increasingly curtailed down the years with every amendment to the Bantu Urban Areas Consolidation Act, also with the Bantu Labour Act and Regulations, topped up with the Homelands Citizenship Act of 1970, its off-shoots the Transkei Status and Citizenship Acts being crucial in this area. Blacks in this part of the world are almost all Xhosa-speaking, and those whose background is not Transkeian are likely to have to accept Ciskeian citizenship. In this case they are still citizens of the Republic, of which the Ciskei still forms a part, but while holding an overlapping form of dual citizenship they find the ambiguity of their position disturbingly insecure. A man cannot become the occupier of a township house, nor even arrange for his wife to be transferred from another "prescribed" (i.e. white) area in which she qualifies to suitable accommodation which he can offer her in the Peninsula, until he can show that he is the registered citizen of a Homeland. "I have become a foreigner in my own country" said one Peninsula Transkeian, and many have commented no less poignantly. So much for "separate freedoms."

### GENERAL

It is the search for freedom to live normal human lives which brings people to the Advice Office, where their problems are recognised and clarified, putting them in a better position to make their own decisions and, most often, to see that they are not alone in facing insuperable odds. Wherever possible, some way of easing the situation is indicated. In addition to legal representation in Court for people facing influx control or squatting charges, attorneys are briefed to approach the authorities with claims concerning rights in terms of existing laws, when these seem to have been overlooked. Disappointments are part of the daily fare and very often

the advice-seeker's reach far exceeds his grasp. Then relief can only come from a sympathetic hearing laced with the sufferer's own resilient humour over some absolutely impossible predicament.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

Not every hardship can be laid at the door of South Africa's legislators. So it is with the alarming rate of unemployment, our end of the pendulum of world history. The problem is however made infinitely worse for blacks by the laws with which they must conform before they can take up lawful employment. The Government approach, consistent with their entire handling of "Plurals," is to sweep as many as possible of the unemployed (or illegally employed) tidily out of sight to their plural places of origin, thus vastly increasing the total sum of extreme poverty without letting it show. Exception is however made for blacks who qualify for permanent residence in the Peninsula, and it is some real relief that employers of unskilled labour are now not invariably required to prove that they have been unable to find "coloured" labour before they are allowed to engage lawful local Blacks. (Blacks illegally in the area have no hope of being given permits to work). Job reservation, crumbling in most of its worst aspects, still applies when local black people seek to better themselves in skilled or better-paid work in commerce and industry. No longer "white" preserves, these avenues are still barely penetrable for blacks in the Western Cape, which remains a "coloured preference" area.

## CASE

In 1976 Mrs. T. M. E. M. was refused permission to take up an offer of work as tea-lady with a commercial firm. This job was for "coloureds" only. She was obliged to continue charring and her health has since deteriorated so that she cannot work at all. Unable to improve her position when the opportunity seemed available this lady now faces greater hardship in her old age, with minimal disability payments not yet available and every obstacle in her way. A black cannot draw an Old Age or Disability pension until he/she can produce written proof that his/her spouse is prevented by health or age from earning over R21,00 per month. The maximum free income allowed is R10,50 per month (Hansard 16, 1977, 1137). Maximum State pension payable to the aged or disabled is now R20,50 per month paid every second month. It is not clear what people who would qualify for pensions in the Republic are able to get if they decide to retire in Transkei. Industrial Council pensions and Workmen's Compensation Awards will follow them there, but not S.A. State Pensions.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS

Some temporary exception to this applies in the case of:

**Unemployment Insurance Benefits**, as migrant Transkeians who become unemployed can, if they can show that they made thirteen consecutive contributions to the Fund in the year before Independence (October 26th 1976), send their claims to East London for processing. This applies to Transkeian Contract workers who were contributing their labour in the

Republic before and since Independence, and who now find themselves no longer needed. But the procedure is so complicated and prolonged, and requires the co-operation of the employers and of so many officials between Cape Town, the man's Transkei District and East London's Labour Department, not to mention Pretoria, that few are likely to succeed.

## CASE

Mr. S. H. Tyoda, a man from Idutywa in Transkei who was qualified to work and live in this area under Section 10 (i) (b) of the Act, was rendered unfit for work when he was assaulted by thugs in August, 1976. Employed in the Metal industry, he qualified for sick benefits under the U.I. Act and applied in September 1976 before leaving for Idutywa where his family home has always been. Some details were wrongly filled in on the initial form and there followed a correspondence involving 6 letters from Mr. Tyoda, and 9 letters to the relevant authorities on his behalf from the Advice Office, plus repeated efforts at obtaining correctly completed forms by registered post. A cheque for R304 finally reached him in June 1978. A hopeful relative of Mr. Tyoda has since written to us re a similar but too belated effort to claim sick benefits. Claims must be lodged within three months of becoming unemployed.

Undoubtedly the commonest problem facing black people at present is unemployment. At least half the people who came to the Advice Office this year were out of work. Of these, the majority wanted to know how to set about claiming benefits from the Unemployment Insurance Fund. The complicated procedure is presumably designed to protect the Fund from abuse. While protection is clearly necessary, it unfortunately prevents many genuinely needy people for whom the Fund is intended from having reasonably ready access to their claims. Officials of the Labour Department and also of Plural Relations work exceedingly hard at processing claims, but the time-lag and the slips between cup and lip are serious. Many claims never materialise because of delays on the part of employers in supplying the vital blue card UF74, combined with the discouragement of the claimant in the face of all the complications involved, and the many hitches between Pretoria, Cape Town's Labour Department and Medical officers in the case of Sick Benefits; alternatively between Pretoria, Plural Relations at Observatory and the local labour pool for plain Unemployment Benefits, and the actual claimant. There is no joy in being unemployed and no one would choose to sit back and wait for these benefits if work were available. But it is a mercy that a substantial sum is in the Fund, in view of the current employment crisis. It just needs to be more accessible.

## FAMILY LIFE

A major concern of the Advice Office ever since its inception has been the difficulty facing married couples who want to have a home in this area where the man earns for his family. Unless both man and wife are already permanent lawful residents of the area, the odds against them are virtually insuperable. Everyone knows that annual contract workers, migrants proper, are not allowed to bring their wives along to their district of employment, and that this prohibition is strictly enforced. But hundreds, thousands, of permanent "qualified" residents are similarly

prevented from enjoying family life. Advice Office reports have highlighted this matter all down the years. The facts are so astonishing beyond belief that still few of us whose "race classification" is not "Black" can grasp the enormity of the situation. A Cape Town black man may not live with his wife here if this involves her being admitted into the area from outside! Even from as close as Stellenbosch, when the problem can in theory be solved if there is "suitable accommodation." But there seldom is, and the shortage of family housing serves as grounds for the total refusal of entries from rural areas and extremely limited granting of transfers to wives from other prescribed areas. Every condition must be complied with, the man lawfully **occupying** (not a lodger in) a township house which is not overcrowded (rarity indeed) **and registered as a citizen of Transkei or Ciskei**, and still few are the successful applications for residence for wives.

### HOW THE SYSTEM WORKS

In 1968 **Mrs. X**, born in Cradock in 1945, married **Mr. X**, aged fifty years and in Cape Town since 1936 (42 years). The marriage was civil and took place in the Peninsula. The couple have been trying to get permission to reside here together ever since. Mr. X. does not pay rent for accommodation in single quarters, the hitch which prevents many hundreds (more likely some thousands) of men from arranging permanent permits for their wives. He is officially a lodger with relatives. When Mrs. X. succeeded in getting "visiting" permission in the Peninsula in 1976, she was obliged to produce a return ticket to Cradock, where her mother still lives. This is another prescribed area and in theory all Mr. X. had to do was to apply for a transfer. This however was unsuccessful on the grounds that he was only a "lodger," not the occupier of a township house (which only an already married man can be, so this would only help a recent widower). They were led to understand that if Mr. X. could find accommodation in a less crowded house, his application would be considered. Meanwhile, her "visit" was authorised at a different address from his to preclude any possible suggestion that they were lawfully cohabiting. Finding decent accommodation is indeed proving so difficult that this couple are exactly where they were, except that her "visiting" permit expired long ago.

It is amazing that marriages survive such unnatural conditions and indeed many do not survive. We find enormous numbers of families have no man at the head, the woman having found it simpler to remain single while raising a number of children by one or more father. This is surely having a far-reaching effect on the whole fabric of black society. A single parent family lacks the stability of the nuclear or extended norm, and future generations will suffer.

### EMPLOYERS CAN HELP WITH FAMILY HOUSING

There has been a marked diminishing in the number of contract workers in the Cape Peninsula, and certain blocks of the "zones" single-quarter accommodation have as a result become available for conversion into family accommodation. Buildings which housed 18 men in 6 bedrooms have been divided into two family houses with 2 bedrooms, a sitting-room, kitchen and bathroom. The first 12 were done by Shelter and plans are available for further alterations which cost between R2,000 and R2,500, depending on the amount of work involved. This can be undertaken by

employers, organisations or individual blacks providing that the prospective occupant qualifies for permanent residence in the area under Sec. 10 (1) (a) or (b) of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act 25 of 1945, as amended. The occupants will be able to hire these houses from the Administration Board at a present rental of R14,50 p.m. They will not be able to purchase the houses. Interested people should contact the Administration Board for further information.

### WHERE SHALL PEOPLE LIVE?

The abnormality inflicted on black family life, generation after generation is no longer tolerated by the people themselves. This, alongside the pull of big city employment hopes and realities, is the reason for the enormous growth in so-called "**squatter settlements**" in recent years. The industrial growth of post-World War Two brought blacks to the Peninsula in far greater numbers than ever before and there was a considerable housing shortage and a good deal of "squatting," but this was alleviated by the provision of houses (never enough) in the existing townships of Langa and Nyanga and from 1960 Guguletu. Influx Control legislation was increasingly stringently applied to force the population to fit into the area set aside for blacks. For a long time, no more family housing was provided at all and the status quo was supposed to be permanent, in keeping with the hoped-for flow of blacks back to Transkei and Ciskei. The flow did not occur, people had babies and at last it has been conceded that more houses are needed, also that existing houses may be extended if this is properly done with approved plans. A step ahead, but a tiny one which does not begin to meet the need for major expansion. There is empty land, why cannot more be used? No one disputes the desirability of boosting industry in rural areas, that should go hand in hand with recognition of today's reality, which is that thousands of men earn livelihoods here which they could not earn elsewhere. They have a right to human lives.

Hence "squatting." The history of Crossroads has been written elsewhere, and of other large settlements which were so painfully cleared at the beginning of this year. A short summary of the present situation will suffice.

The authorities are unswervingly determined to clear Crossroads by the end of the year. Both the Divisional Council, which administers the Emergency Camp, and the Administration Board (then still B.A.A.B.) issued notices on May 11th to all residents of Crossroads, the joint purport of which was to warn them that the end was coming and that they should make "timeous arrangements" to leave. In the few (some 100) cases where both husband and wife qualify in the area, they were to report to B.A.A.B. and would be allowed to move their shacks to the vacant ground between Nyanga and Guguletu, known as K.T.C. after a nearby shop. These people were not at all keen to present themselves because they felt that they belonged with the general community at Crossroads, but some have by now accepted the inevitable. Their future is comparatively promising, they will eventually be allocated proper houses when these have been built as part of the present programme. Men lawfully working in the area but living with permitless wives at Crossroads were

instructed to resume their official lodgings (nearly always in single quarters) and to send their wives back to Transkei, Ciskei or wherever. These men are many of them permanent qualified residents of this area, having lived here for twenty or more years. They have much reason to be aggrieved.

Many more are annual contract workers, who are supposed to be satisfied with the right to send their families money and to spend three weeks a year with them. Their case seems less forceful in terms of existing laws, but in human terms it too is unspeakable. Why should black people not be able to move around like white and brown people? If there really must be some form of influx control, it should apply to all? Perish the thought.

People were further told that they could apply for rail-warrants in order to facilitate their return to rural areas. This provision is available for the families of men who have been registered occupants of Crossroads shacks, but the many who are there as "lodgers" in other people's shacks are finding it difficult to obtain these tickets — they are mostly people who have moved from one "squatter" camp to another over at least several years; very few are new arrivals in the area.

When a secluded pocket of "squatters" was discovered at Kuilsriver and forcibly dislodged during July, the people found it extremely difficult to get away because contract workers were told to buy tickets for their wives. The concession re rail warrants is principally intended for Crossroads and is evidently limited in application.

Police and (B.A.) A.B. officials have harrassed Crossroads increasingly the whole year. The people were never safe from arrest even with permits. There were waves of arrests around the perimeter of the camp. Now the tempo has increased to the point of agony. On September 6th, police raided the camp before dawn and arrested over 500 people. 58 Men whose permits were found to be in order were charged with "harbouring" their wives — the rest (over 477) appeared in droves over the next few days at Langa, charged under 10 (4) and almost all were sentenced to R50/50 days with an extra R5 or 10 days for those without so much as an empty reference book or Travel Document. Attorneys battled against impossible odds to represent these unfortunates with pleas in mitigation. It was impossible to interview the accused before they appeared in the dock, and attempts at cross-questioning at that stage failed dismally. Much distress was experienced by all concerned.

Advice Office workers learnt a sharp lesson in rapidly getting accurate lists of names of arrested persons, arranged at top speed into alphabetical order (which is more than the Court or the gaol achieves). This stood us in good stead, insofar as anything could, when the exercise was repeated, with violence, on the morning of September 14th. Under a pall of tear gas, +— 400 fresh arrests were made — This time, there were no charges of "harbouring" but 66 men were charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act. They are being defended by our attorneys and their cases are on-remand for two weeks of hearings at Parow during the second half of November.\* The remainder were charged under Sec. 10 (4) in Langa Court;

\* FOOTNOTE — Those charges were withdrawn at Parow on November 13th 1978.

the penalties were as heavy and remorseless as before. It is estimated that +— R40,000 was paid by this community in fines during September — No wonder so many people are behind with their service charges of R7,00 p.m. Many have lost their jobs or much pay due to many days' absence in police cells and prisons.

## LEGAL WORK

Large-scale arrests of blacks under influx control laws are made so suddenly and with such serious consequences that proper representation in Court is impossible and our attorneys have found the whole situation intolerably frustrating. Sixteen firms offer "pro amico" assistance on a daily roster basis, and when called upon make strenuous efforts to assist but in these last truly terrible weeks of September, 1978 to little avail. However, it was incomparably much better for the arrested people to have some representation than none. Closer attention was necessarily paid to individual cases as a result and wherever possible people were defended or pleas in mitigation made on their behalf. Until recently, a carefully prepared plea in mitigation for a Section 10 (4) charge almost invariably resulted in the accused either being cautioned and discharged or at worst given a suspended sentence. This was the case in some 45 cases from October '77 to August '78.

However, recent experience has been that "squatters" are heavily, almost uniformly, sentenced and that pleas in mitigation have not met with success. We can only hope that the authorities will now stay their hand and give no further cause for world-wide dismay.

The most significant court case during the year was the **Supreme Court's decision in favour of Mrs. Mtima's claim** to the right to live with her husband Mr. Gideon Mtima. This followed on the same Court's decision last year in favour of Mr. Mtima's claim to qualify as a permanent resident of the area in terms of Section 10 (i) (b) of the Act. Fully reported in our last Annual Report, the case rests on such abstruse technicalities that its tremendous significance was lost on the press and the public. Mr. Mtima's victory in fact established the rights of many thousands of blacks, indeed of all who base their claims to Section 10 rights in any urban area in the Republic on either:

- (a) birth and continuous residence in that area or
- (b) fifteen years' unbroken lawful residence or ten years' lawful employment with one employer in one area, whether this achievement commenced before or after July 24th 1952, when the famous Section 10 became law.

Had the Appeal Court's decision gone against Mr. Mtima, only people already "qualified" by that watershed date would have had Section 10 rights while the Act is law. The worst did not happen, and these vestiges of human rights were reaffirmed. They are hard-won exceptions to the blanket prohibition on blacks residing in "prescribed" areas, granted by the very legislation designed to protect "white" South Africa from becoming increasingly black.

Mrs. Mtima's right of residence in terms of Section 10 (1) (c) of the Act, conceded in May 1978, flowed from that of her husband whom she had joined with the intention of establishing her permanent home with him here. There are hundreds of women seeking this same right, whose husbands' rights can no longer be disputed (few know how seriously they were threatened) since Mr. Mtima's claim has been upheld. But in almost every case, the authorities are unwilling to concede the wife's right to remain for more than a short "visit" because they maintain that, **firstly**, she should have entered with permission to "reside" not "visit" and **secondly** that cohabitation can only be regarded as "ordinary residence" together when the husband is "occupier," not just "lodger," at his lawful address. One such matter is currently awaiting a reserved Supreme Court judgment and another half-dozen cases depend upon the outcome, together with the hopes of very many others.<sup>o</sup>

For the vast majority of couples, there remains the daunting snag of the husband's compulsory rent for a bunk in "single quarters," regarded as proof in itself that the wife's real home is elsewhere, regardless of their wishes.

Other matters which have had assistance from lawyers during the year comprise approximately:—

- (i) **10 (1) (a) claims:** 1 success, 3 failures, 14 pending.
- (ii) **10 (1) (b) claims:** 1 success (in the wake of Mtima), 8 pending.
- (iii) **10 (1) (c) claims:** 8 successful (1 failure, 15 pending).
- (iv) **10 (1) (d) appeals:** 2 granted, another 7 hoped for. Permits under this section of the Act depend upon the discretion of the authorities and can only be requested, not claimed.
- (v) **Motor Vehicle Assurance:** These matters are usually referred (**Third Party Claims**): by the advice Office straight to the Legal Aid Officer, but when special circumstances, such as the difficulty of tracing witnesses of an accident, indicate the need for extra trouble which must be undertaken before the claim can get off the ground, we refer the problem to our attorneys and Legal Aid is sought later when pro amico assistance is no longer suitable.
- (vi) **Other:** 14.
- (vii) **Wages** demanded on behalf of **domestic workers** who claimed that money due for work done had been withheld: 2 successes, 5 unresolved.

#### COMMENT re wage disputes:

In most types of labour, there is some measure of industrial legislation giving workers the right to a basic minimum wage, Unemployment Insurance Benefits and other protection such as safety regulations and compensation in the event of injury. Industrial Councils and Works Committees make

<sup>o</sup> FOOTNOTE — Judgement in the Komani case, handed down on November 11th 1978 was adverse.

it possible for employees to air grievances and put their collective point of view to some extent, although our system is still young. But for domestic workers, as for farm labourers, there is still a yawning gap in the law. If it is not feasible to legislate a realistic minimum wage for these traditionally (although not invariably) exploited categories of workers, it would seem no wild idea to suggest that our law-makers might lay down that the wage for each and every regular job should be subject to a written agreement between parties. Compulsory receipts for wages (the obligation to rest with the employer) would eliminate many disputes in which the domestic worker always seems to come off worst.

#### CONCLUSION

The patience and generosity of the many individual representatives of all the firms assisting in our work is beyond praise. It has enabled us to expand the service we offer into an even more comprehensive amenity than before.

Special mention must be made of the generous chain-store which enables advice seekers to share tea and biscuits in the middle of the morning. For many, this treat is much needed. Our thanks go to the donors.

The interpreters are of paramount importance in all Advice Office work. Their perceptive understanding and common-sense guidance solves many problems and saves many mistakes. Through their patient dedication over many years, they have taught the rest of us most of what we know. They are among our most valued colleagues. As for the other workers, from fifteen to twenty people who spend several hours (and some even days) weekly, assisting in the arduous work of interviewing and following up cases — The work is its own reward, every worker is aware of being privileged despite the high degree of frustration. Nothing could be achieved without the spirit of invincible optimism in which they give their time and energy.